

KANDYBA, S.V., inzh.

Wear and increase in longevity of the distributors of hydraulic excavators. Stroi. i dor. mash. 9 no. 7:19-21 J1 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

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PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INFORMATION

Differential manometer. V. V. Kandyla. U.S.S.R.
64,124, Jan. 31, 1915.

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ASD-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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CLASSIFICATION

4538. MEASUREMENT OF FLAME TEMPERATURE BY MEANS OF PHOTOELECTRIC SPECTROMETRY. Kandyba, V.V. (Izvestiya Akad. Nauk, S.S.S.R. (Rep. Acad. Sci., U.S.S.R.), July-Aug. 1948, vol. 12, (4), 387-391). The intensity of Na resonance radiation emitted from flames containing between 0.16×10^{-3} and 0.37×10^{-3} gm. Na per litre of gas-air mixture was investigated. The flame temp. was kept constant at $1,600^{\circ}\text{C}$. and the thickness of the flame varied between 7 and 170 m.m. A monochromator with a variable slit-width was used to select a narrow spectral band from the emitted radiation and the intensity of this band was measured photo-electrically. For slit-widths < 0.2 m.m. saturated radiation was obtained from flames 30-40 m.m. thick; for slit-widths > 0.5 m.m. saturation did not occur at thicknesses < 170 m.m. This effect of slit-width is attributed to the fact that the emitter concentration required for saturation increases with the width of spectral band examined. A similar method using an optical filter in place of a monochromator was tested and found unsatisfactory; the defect of this method is believed to be the relatively wide spectral band transmitted by optical filters.

S.A.

USSR/Physics - Spectral analysis

Card 1/1 Pub. 43 - 19/97

Authors : Kandyba, V. V.

Title : The emissivity of spectral lines of metal vapors in a flame

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 18/2, page 256, Mar-Apr 1954

Abstract : The author investigated the congruence between the intensity of the central section of a spectral line, emitted by metal vapors in a flame at greater concentrations of the latter, and the radiation intensity of a black body. It was established that at greater concentrations of emitting atoms the intensity of the central section of the spectral line reaches a certain saturation where both components of the doublet have uniform intensity, i. e., the emission intensity is practically uniform to the emission intensity of a black body.

Institution : The State Institute of Weights and Measures, Kharkov

Submitted :

KANDYBA, V. V.

137-1957-12-23227

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 53 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kandyba, V. V.

TITLE: Modern Methods of Temperature Measurement of Liquid Cast Iron (Sovremennyye metody zamera temperatury zhidkogo chuguna)

PERIODICAL: V sb. : Plavka chuguna v vagranke, Kiyev, Mashgiz, 1955, pp 126-130

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

1. Liquid cast iron-Temperature control

Card 1/1

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

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KANDYBA, V.V.

USSR/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries - Control and Measuring Devices.
Automatic Regulation, K-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 64000

Author: Kovalevskiy, V. A., Losel'son, G. L., Kandyba, V. V.

Institution: Khar'kov State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments

Title: Objective Spectropyrometric Unit SPK-1

Original

Periodical: Izmerit. tekhnika, 1956, No 2, 16-20

Abstract: Description of the optical scheme, design and principle of operation of the objective spectropyrometric unit SPK-1 built at the Khar'kov State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments for metrological work on calibration of standard and sample measures of luminosity and coloration temperatures (temperature lamps). The unit operates according to the modulation measuring method. The investigations carried out have shown that accuracy of temperature measurement attainable by means of the SPK-1 unit is of 0.03° at the "gold point" which exceeds by more than 10 times the accuracy of standard optical

Card 1/2

KANDYBA, V.V.

USSR/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries -
Control and Measuring Devices. Automatic Regulation. K-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 33334

Author : Finkel'shteyn, V.Ye., Shpigel'man, Ye.S., Kandyba, V.V.
Inst :
Title :

EOP-51M and OP-40M Pyrometers for Measuring Temperatures
Up to 6000°.

Orig Pub : Izmerit. tekhnika, 1956, No 5, 52-54

Abstract : The apparatus described have been developed at the Khar'kov
State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments, on
the basis of the OP-48 and EOP-51 pyrometers. The glass
absorbers of both pyrometers, which are required to make
possible an expansion of the scale up to 6000°, were made,
of a larger diameter, from PS-2 glass 4.71 mm thick and
were mounted on the objective of the apparatus in lieu of
being set in front of the pyrometric bulb; their pyrome-
tric attenuation is of about $430 \cdot 10^{-6}$ degree⁻¹.

Card 1/2

USSR/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries -
Control and Measuring Devices. Automatic Regulation.

K-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 33334

Calibration of the EOP-51M pyrometer, in the temperature range of 900-2500°, was done by comparison with the standard pyrometer of VNIIM. At higher temperatures the scale of the apparatus was graduated on the basis of calculations. The procedure is considered for determining the magnitude of pyrometric attenuation of a glass absorber.

Card 2/2

USSR/Optics - Physical Optics, K-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000520410003-

Abst Jour: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 35794

Author: Kandyba, V. V.

Institution: Khar'kov State Institute of Measurements and Measuring Instruments,
USSR

Title: Standard Optical Pyrometers

Original

Periodical: Zavod. laboratoriya, 1956, No 1, 116-118

Abstract: Description of a standard pyrometer EOP-51 with an accuracy of measurement of temperature at the "gold point" of approximately 0.5°, i.e., on the order of 0.05%, and with a measurement range from 750 to 4,000 - 6,000 - 10,000°, modelled after the pyrometer with a "vanishing" filament. The use of bulbs with flat filament made it possible to make the instrument of high light intensity (1:3) and with high magnification. The optics of the instrument make it possible to sight objects measuring up to 0.5 mm. The optical diagram and the construction of the instrument are given.

Card 1/1

KANDYBA, V. V.

USSR/Optics - Physical Optics

USSR/Optics - Physical Optics.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, 7784

K-5

with an accuracy on the order of 2\AA . The setup makes possible more than ten-fold increase in the accuracy of the measurement of the temperature compared with the known visual optical parameters. The mean squared error of lamp comparison at $t = 1063^\circ$ and $\lambda = 6500 \text{ \AA}$ amounts to 0.03° . The lower measurement limit with a mean squared error of 0.5° is 600° .

Card 2/2

- 63 -

KANDYBA V. II

SHPIGEL'MAN, Ye.S.; KANDYBA, V.V.

Solar radiation used in calibrating of high-temperature optical
pyrometers. Izv. tekhn. no.2:29-31 Apr '57. (MIRA 10:6)
(Calibration) (Pyrometers) (Solar radiation)

SOV/ 137-58-7-14173

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 30 (USSR)

AUTHORS: ~~Kandyba, V. V.~~ Kovalevskiy, V. A.

TITLE: A Precision Device for Calibrating Tubes for Brightness and Color Temperatures (Pretsizionnaya ustanovka dlya graduirovki lamp na yarkostnyye i tsvetovyye temperatury)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Issled. po zharoprochn. splavam. Vol 2. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1957, pp 318-319

ABSTRACT: A description is presented of the principle of operation of the SPK-1 standard spectropyrometer for the measurement of brightness temperatures by the null-modulation method. The device provides a more than ten-fold increase in the accuracy of measurement of high temperatures. Its special feature is high sensitivity and the ability to make a highly precise determination of effective wave length in the 4500-8500 angstrom region of the spectrum. Employment of a monochromator prism in this device permits its use as a spectropyrometer. All measurements can be made by a single person. The apparatus makes it possible to calibrate temperature tubes for brightness and color temperatures up to 2500°C with an error $\leq \pm 10^\circ$.

Card 1/1

1. Temperature--Measurement 2. Pyrometers--Operation A. S.

24:5500

82467
S/112/60/000/006/014/032

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1960, No. 6, p. 249
4.4812

AUTHORS: Kandyba, V. V., Kutsyna, L. M., Varchenko, A. A., Lupashko, Ye. A.

TITLE: A Device for Measuring the Flame Temperature²¹ by the Intensity of Spectral Lines

PERIODICAL: Tr. Komis. po pirometrii pri Vses. n.-1. in-te metrol., 1958,
No. 1, pp. 69-76

TEXT: An installation has been developed at KhGIMIP for measuring the temperature of flames, in particular, the flame of a gas turbine engine with a photoelectric photometer having a high threshold sensitivity thus the intensity of the "D" spectral line of sodium can be measured. To obtain a "saturation" that is the black radiation in the spectral range of 0.1-0.2 Å at temperatures of ~2,000°K, an addition of sodium to the flame of ~10¹³-10¹⁴ sodium atoms per 1 cm³ to the flame is sufficient. This addition has practically no influence on the behavior of the flame. A concave longfocal diffraction grating is used in the installation. The mean square error of measuring a temperature of ~2,000°K

Card 1/2

82467

S/112/60/000/006/014/032

. A Device for Measuring the Flame Temperature by the Intensity of Spectral Lines

is 1%. The Fabri-Pero (Fabrie-Perau?) standard can serve as a basis for a portable device measuring the temperature of a technical flame with a low background level. The optical circuit of the device consists of a condenser, color filter, lens with a stop, cutting out the central part of the interference pattern which enters the cathode of the photomultiplier of the photometer. A new optical system for measuring the flame temperature using a sodium resonance lamp is also proposed. The lamp has a special extension where sodium is placed. By regulating the temperature of the extension, the intensity of the resonant radiation is controlled. The calibrating curve of the lamp can be built either by using the Plank law or experimentally by the calibrated temperature lamp

"AT-3" (LT-3).

M. S. K.

Card 2/2

24(0); 5(4); 6(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 307/2215
 Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-isledovatel'skiy institut metrologii imeni
 D.I. Mendeleeva
 Referaty nauchno-isledovatel'skikh rabot; sbornik No. 2 (Scientific
 Research Abstracts; Collection of Articles, No. 2) Moscow,
 Standartgiz, 1958. 139 p. 1,000 copies printed.
 Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR, Komitet standartov, mer i
 izmeritel'nykh priborov.

Ed.: S. V. Reshetina; Tech. Ed.: M. A. Kondrat'yeva.

PURPOSE: These reports are intended for scientists, researchers,
 and engineers engaged in developing standards, measures, and
 gages for the various industries.

COVERAGE: The volume contains 128 reports on standards of measure-
 ment and control. The reports were prepared by scientists of
 institutes of the Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh
 priborov pri Sovetskom Ministre SSSR (Commission on Standards,
 Measures, and Measuring Instruments under the USSR Council of
 Ministers). The participating institutes are: VNIIM -
 Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-isledovatel'skiy institut imeni D.I.
 Mendeleeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Met-
 rology imeni D.I. Mendeleeva) in Leningrad; Sverdlovskiy
 institut standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov
 (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Commission
 on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments), created
 from VNIIM, Moscow, and Gosudarstvennyy institut mer i
 izmeritel'nykh priborov (Moscow State Institute of Measures
 and Measuring Instruments), Moscow; VNIIPMI -
 Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-isledovatel'skiy institut fiziko-tekhnicheskikh
 i radiotekhnicheskikh izmereniy (All-Union Scientific
 Research Institute of Physico-technical and Radio-technical
 Measurements) in Moscow; KhGIMIP - Kharkovskiy gosudarstvennyy
 institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Kharkov State Institute
 of Measures and Measuring Instruments); and MGIMIP - Gosudarstvennyy
 biokhimiya gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov
 (Moscow State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instru-
 ments). No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Standard Optical Pyrometers for Measuring Temperatures up to
 6000° C

Ersovitikava, R.M. (KhGIMIP). Investigation of Radiation Pyro-
 meters in Order to Increase the Accuracy of Their Calibration 76

Kandiba, V.Y., V.A. Kovalovsky, Ye. A. Lushchko, G.L. Iosel'son,
 and A. A. Khymy (KhGIMIP). Using Objective Photometry in the
 Production of Temperature Scales by the Optical Method in the
 1003-3000°C Temperature Range 77

Lapina, I.A. (VNIIM). Designing and Studying Standard Tungsten
 Pyrometer Lamps 77

Lapina, I.A., A.N. Gordov, and I.I. Kirenkov (VNIIM). Designing 78
 a Standard Color Pyrometer

Gordov, A.N., I.I. Kirenkov, and I.A. Lapina (VNIIM). Developing 79
 a New Method of Checking Optical Pyrometers

Card 16/27 79

Khymy, A.A., V.A. Kovalovsky, V.Ye. Pishel'shteyn, and G.L. Iosel'son.
 (KhGIMIP). Designing and Studying an SN-1 Objective
 Spectrometer for the Calibration of Tungsten Pyrometer Lamps 82

Khymy, A.A., I.I. Kirenkov, and I.A. Lapina (VNIIM). Measuring the Free Combustion Temperature
 of Basic Industrial Fuels 85

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 16, p 146 (USSR) SOV/81-59-16-56991

AUTHORS: Finkel'shteyn, V.Ye., Shpigel'man, Ye.S., Kandyba, V.V.

TITLE: Extension of the Scale of the EOP-51M Pyrometer to 6,000 and 10,000°C

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta metrol., 1958, Nr 35 (95), pp 60-69

ABSTRACT: Using the already described method (RZhKhim, 1957, Nr 10, 34820) the scale of the EOP-51M pyrometer has been extended to 6,000 and 10,000°C. The corresponding absorbers were prepared from purple glass of PS-2 type. The values of the pyrometric weakening of the absorbers have been measured and the errors of these measurements have been determined.

I.Paukov.

Card 1/1

FINKEL'SHEYN, V.Ya.; KANDYBA, V.V.

New calibration method for pyrometers and new sensitive optical
pyrometer. Trudy VNIIM no.36:16-22 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Pyrometers)

BOYARSKIY, L.A.; GORDOV, A.N.; IOSEL'SON, G.L.; KANDYBA, V.V.; KIRENKOV,
I.I.; KOVALENVSKIY, V.A.; KRAKHMAL'NIKOV, G.M.; PRIPINA, E.A.;
TARAYANTS, K.G.

Using the photoelectric method for precise work in the field of
optical pyrometry. Trudy VNIIM no.36:23-32 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Pyrometry)

B. F. Dyckman,

A. M. Kourany

Протоколы испытаний приборов для оценки коррозии

Acknowledgments

1. Personnel 2. Equipment 3. Materials 4. Methods
 5. Procedures 6. Standards 7. Quality Control 8. Documentation

THE

R. A. Dwyer

One possible explanation

R. C. Crumrine

Настоящее письмо является неотъемлемой частью
и не должно рассматриваться отдельно от

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4

A. M. Hyslop

Вопросы методики воспитания и культурного развития при воспитании групповых животных рассматриваются на СБМ и публикуются.

E. E. O'Brien,

A. A. Berman,
A. A. Berman

12. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 271:1223-1224, 1994

Исследования проводятся на территории Лесного хозяйства
по адресу: 190000, г. Ленинград, ул. Б. Морская, д. 10.

Abstract

Ученые для исследования химических свойств и взаимодействия с другими веществами используют

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Пример для построения таблицы: $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

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● **Answer:** (A)

1c 19 on 12 report

report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications in. A. S. Paper (VSEI), Moscow, 6-10 June, 1959

S/115/61/000/001/003/007
B129/B201

AUTHORS:

Gordov, A. H., Izrailov, K. S., Kandyba, V. V., Kirenkov, I. I., Kovalevskiy, V. A., Lapina, E. A., Finkel'shteyn, V. Ye., and Ergardt, N. N.

TITLE:

Comprehensive metrological studies for developing methods and apparatus for exact measurements of high temperatures

PERIODICAL:

Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 1, 1961, 22-25

TEXT: The ever-increasing demands made by industry on the accuracy and range of measurements of high temperatures make it necessary to reorganize the entire metrological system in the field of measurements of high temperatures and the development of new standard and model devices on the basis of the latest achievements in the construction of precision instruments. In this connection, the VNIIM imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva and KHGIMIP developed a program for the performance of comprehensive metrological studies for the establishment of new standards and high-precision master instruments for temperatures of up to 10,000°C. This metrological research work was completed in 1960. The studies were made in four fundamental directions: thermometry

Card 1/2

Comprehensive metrological ...

S/115/61/000/001/003/007
B129/B201

of gases, thermoelectric pyrometry, optical visual pyrometry, objective pyrometry (photoelectric and radiation pyrometry). New temperature scales in the field of high temperatures were established on the basis of new methods of objective spectropyrometry. The optical pyrometers used for measuring high temperatures are not sufficiently accurate. Thus, the admissible error in measurement of the optical pyrometers OMIP (CPPIR) is up to $\pm 15^{\circ}\text{C}$ at $1,000^{\circ}\text{C}$, and up to 30°C at $2,000^{\circ}\text{C}$. It is evident that this is insufficient for many purposes and for scientific research work. In connection with the above problem, i.e., direct temperature measurement of high accuracy, the optical precision pyrometers 30П-51 (EOP-51) and ОП-48 (OP-48) spectropyrometers of the types ИКП-57 (IKP-57) and СПК (SPK), and new optical devices of the type УРП (URP) were developed and introduced. The international temperature scale was used with maximum accuracy for the new instruments at the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im. O. I. Mendeleyeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev) and at the institutes of the Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Committee on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments). The new pyrometers are widely used for scientific research work. There are 59 references: 49 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 2/2

15.2630

26341
S/076/61/035/007/011/019
B127/B102

AUTHORS: Krasovitskaya, R. M., Kantor, P. B., Kan, L. S.,
Kandyba, V. V., Kutsyna, L. M., and Fomichev, Ye. N.

TITLE: Determination of enthalpy and specific heat of boron oxide
in the range 1000-2200°K

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 7, 1961, 1499-1501

TEXT: The authors studied a sample prepared by the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (All-Union
Scientific Research Institute of Metrology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev). In
order to dry the preparation which contained 0.01-0.02% Mg and water, it
was slowly heated within 7-8 hr to 600-700°C at a pressure of 10^{-2} mm Hg.
It was kept for about 5 hr at this temperature. A formation of bubbles was
initially observed which ceased during heating. The sample was then heated
up to 1000°C, during one hour, and looked then like colorless transparent
glass. Investigation was carried out by means of a massive calorimeter

Card 1/4

26341

Determination of enthalpy and specific...

S/076/61/035/007/011/019
B127/B102

9 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref. 4: K. Keller, Contributions to the data of theor. Metallurgy, X, 1949. Ref. 2: I. C. Southard: J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 63, 3147, 1941.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments)

SUBMITTED: October 17, 1959

Card 3/4

21369

18.8100

1418 1413, 1454

S/126/61/011/004/019/023
E111/E435

AUTHORS: Lazareva, L.S., Kantor, P.B. and Kandyba, V.V.

TITLE: Enthalpy and Specific Heat of Molybdenum in the
Temperature Range 1200 to 2500°K

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1961, Vol.11, No.4,
pp.628-629

TEXT: In this work the authors describe their determination with an error of under 1% of the enthalpy of molybdenum at 1154 to 2462°K. Published data (Ref.1-3) on this are scanty and mostly limited to top temperatures of 1400°K. The mixing method was applied using the high-temperature vacuum installation which has already been described by some of the authors (Ref.4,5). Temperature was measured with the type ОП-48 (OP-48) optical pyrometer described by Kandyba (Ref.6). The specimen, 0.2 mm thick molybdenum foil with 0.02% impurities made by the Moskovskiy zavod tverdykh splavov (Moscow Carbide Manufacturing Plant), was contained in a quartz capsule. The whole furnace-calorimeter system was filled with argon at 12 to 14 mm Hg. The temperature rise was measured with an accuracy of 0.001°C with a platinum resistance thermometer. From the experimental data the following

Card 1/2

X

21369

Enthalpy and Specific Heat ...

S/126/61/011/004/019/023
E111/E435

equations are obtained

$$H_T - H_{298.16} = 4.981 T + 8.795 \cdot 10^{-4} T^2 - 1460 \text{ cal/g} \cdot \text{atom} \quad (1)$$

$$C_p = 4.981 + 17.59 \cdot 10^{-4} T \text{ cal/}^\circ \text{ g} \cdot \text{atom, (1150 - 2500}^\circ \text{K)} \quad (1a)$$

The specific-heat values for 1100 to 1300°K are 1 to 2% and about 10% higher than those, respectively, of Kelley (Ref.2) and of Redfield and others (Ref.1). There are 2 tables and 7 references: 3 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Khar'kov State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments)

SUBMITTED: November 14, 1960

Card 2/2

42676

S/589/62/000/063/014/021
E202/E492

24.6800
26.2311

AUTHOR: Kandyba, V.V.

TITLE: Sources of radiation for constructing a temperature scale in excess of 10000°C

SOURCE: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer'i izmeritel'nykh priborov. Trudy institutov Komiteta. no.63(123). Moscow, 1962. Issledovaniya v oblasti teplovykh i temperaturnykh izmereniy. 165-167

TEXT: High temperature sources of radiation are classified. The intrinsic disadvantages are pointed out, which are due to the presence of high level of noise from amplification, of the impulse, continuous spectrum plasma source type $\Xi B-39$ (EV-39), with an impulse duration of 150 to 400 μ sec. (this symposium - pp 162-164) if used in spectro-pyrometric set-up which compare the brightness of high temperature sources calibrated against a standard lamp. As an alternative, a wall stabilized super-atmospheric constricted arc plasma gun of approximately 15000°C is preferred. Plasma guns are temperature calibrated from the intensity of their spectral lines and, by introducing easily

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Sources of radiation ...

S/589/62/000/063/014/021
E202/b492

dissociating elements, temperature may be measured from the intensity of the principle resonance line of the resulting line spectrum. The calibrated plasma gun could then be used to calibrate other high temperature sources, including impulse sources, and in this way constricted arc plasmas may be used as intermediate sources in the construction of temperature scale up to 40000°C. Other high temperature sources mentioned are: the highly pressurized positive crater of the graphite arc, sublimating graphite, which is a very promising channel arc, close to the black body and reaching 55000°C; exploding wires giving continuous spectrum reaching up to 20000°C but of short duration.

ASSOCIATION: KhGIMIP

SUBMITTED: May 3, 1961

Card 2/2

FOMICHEV, Ye.N.; KANDYBA, V.V.; KANTOR, P.B.

Calorimetric unit for determining the enthalpy and heat capacity
of substances. Izv.tekh. no.5:15-18 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Calorimeters)

ACCESSION NR: AP4017722

S/0294/63/001/003/0431/0436

AUTHOR: Kandy*ba, V. V.

TITLE: Method of measuring high temperatures of flames, gas streams, and plasma by determining the intensities of spectral lines

SOURCE: Teplofizika vy*sokikh temperatur, v. 1, no. 3, 1963, 431-436

TOPIC TAGS: plasma, plasma temperature measurement, flame temperature measurement, low temperature dense plasma, spectral line intensity method, spectral line inversion method, high resolution spectrograph

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the research was to ascertain whether methods used to measure flame temperatures can be used to measure the temperature of a low-temperature dense plasma. The plasma employed consisted of fuel combustion products, air and an additional element in the form of a mixture of neutral and ionized atoms. The

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ACCESSION NR: AP4017722

presence of spectral lines of additional elements makes possible, for temperature measurement by the method of inversion of the spectral lines, or by the method of intensity of the saturated center of the spectral line. The former has a limitation in that the comparison source must be at least as hot as the tested plasma. The latter has been used in this experiment and the apparatus and procedure are described. Its accuracy is on the order of 1.5% and the maximum temperature depends on the element to which the apparatus is tuned. When working with the resonant line of sodium, the range is 2000--6000°, but when working with the H α line the upper limit rises to 20,000C. The apparatus can also be used as a high-speed spectrograph of high resolution. Work on the construction of the instrument was with participation of A. A. Varchenko, G. A. Boberskiy, G. L. Iosel'son, A. P. Kirichenko, V. T. Goloborod'ko, and L. A. Kostenko. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvenny*y institut mer i izmeri-

Card 2/42

ACCESSION NR: AP4017722

tel'ny*kh priborov (Khar'kov State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments)

SUBMITTED: 26Jul63

DATE ACQ: 23Mar64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: PH

NR REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 000

Card 3/4

KANDYBA, V. V.

"Method and instrument for flame, gas flow and plasma temperature measurements."

report submitted for the 3rd Intl Measurement Conf & 6th Intl Instruments & Measurements Conf, Stockholm, 14-19 Sep 64.

KANDYBA, V. V.

"Method and instrument for flame, gas flow and plasma temperature measurements."

report submitted for Intl Fed of Automatic Control & of Information Processing
Conf, Stockholm, 21-23 Sep 64.

VASIL'YEV, N.; DEMIN, D.; YEROKHOVETS, A.; ZHURAVLEV, V.;
ZHURAVLEVA, R.; KANDYBA, Yu.; KOLOBKOVA, G.; KRASNOV, V.;
KUVSHINNIKOV, V.; MATUSHEVSKIY, V.; PLEKHANOV, G.;
SHIKALOV, L.; SUKHOVA, G.M., red.; RUBINOVA, L.Ye.,
tekhn. red.

[On the trail of the Tunguska catastrophe] Po sledam
Tungusskoi katastrofy. Tomsk, Tomskoe knizhnoe izd-vo,
1960. 157 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Podkamennaya Tuguska Valley--Meteorites)

44951

S/048/63/027/001/041/043
B108/B180

24,6410

AUTHORS: Kolesnikov, N. N., Krylova, A. P., and Kandybarov, V. K.

TITLE: Beta-stability of heavy elements

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya,
v. 27, no. 1, 1963, 132-136

TEXT: This paper aims to show that the overall beta-decay time, τ_{β^-} , varies regularly within limited regions of a nuclear system. Heavy nuclei ($Z > 87$, $N > 133$) with about the same deformation are the examples. Except for very low ($Z - Z_{\beta^-}$), $\log \tau_{\beta^-}$ for a nucleus (A, Z) decreases roughly linearly with increasing $\log(Z - Z_{\beta^-})$. Z_{β^-} is the atomic number of a fictitious isobaric nucleus (A, Z_{β^-}) which is at the energy threshold of beta-decay where $Q_{\beta^-} = 0$. A similar law was also found for electron capture. These results can be explained if the following is assumed: (1) the major contribution comes from a (or a few) transition to the ground or a slightly excited level of the final nucleus, having (among

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Beta-stability of heavy ...

S/048/63/027/001/041/043
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the other single-particle levels) the lowest forbiddenness, (2) the reduced probabilities of beta transitions in the region considered vary within narrow limits. These assumptions are confirmed by comparing estimates with experimental results for nuclei of all four types of parity. This paper was read at the 12. Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Leningrad, January 26 - February 2, 1962. There are 3 figures. The most important English-language references are:
R. L. Lessler, M. Michel. Phys. Rev., 118, 263 (1960); K. Way, M. Wood. Phys. Rev., 92, 120 (1954).

Card 2/2

KOLESNIKOV, N.N.; KRYLOVA, A.P.; KANDYBAROV, V.K.

Beta-stability of heavy elements. *Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz.* no.5:
151-155 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

KANDYBEY, A.I., inzh.

Timbering of workings in unstable formations. Ugol'.prom.
no.4:27-29 JI-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Krasnoarmeyskiy shakhtostroitel'nyy trest.
(Mine timbering)

TARANOV, Makar Timofeyevich, kand. biol. nauk; KANDYBIN, M., red.

[Chemical preparation of feed silage] Khimicheskoe silo-
sovanie kormov. Kaluga, Kaluzhskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963.
98 p. (MIRA 17:11)

VASIN, Nikolay Ivanovich; KANDYBIN, M., red.; IVANOV, N., tekhn.
red.

[Peat resources of Kaluga Province] Torfianye bogatstva
Kaluzhskoi oblasti. Kaluga, Kaluzhskoe knizhnoe izd-vo,
1962. 69 p. (MIRA 17:3)

STEPANOV, Petr Prokof'yevich; KANDYBIN, M., red.

[Grafting of fruit trees and the sun; practices in using polyethylene film] Privivka plodovykh i solntse; opyty s primeneniem polietilenovoi plenki. Kaluga, Priokskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 159 p. (MIRA 17:6)

BARANOV, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, inzhener-lesovod; KANDYBIN, M., red.; IVANOV, N.,
tekhn, red.

[Kaluga forests] Lesa Kaluzhskie. Kaluga, Kaluzhskoe knizhnoe izd-vo,
1960. 78 p. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Nachal'nik Kaluzhskogo upravleniya lesnogo khozyaystva i okhrany
lesa (for Baranov)
(Kaluga Province Forests and forestry)

ODELEVSKIY, Konstantin Aleksandrovich, agronom. Prinimals uchastiye
REMEZOVA, Ye.I., agronom. KANDYBIN, M., red.; GALITSKIY, B.,
tekhn.red.

[Seed growing on the Lenin Collective Farm] Semenovodstvo
v kolkhose imeni V.I.Lenina. Kaluga, Kalushakoe knizhnoe isd-vo.
1960. 76 p. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Kalushskim sortoispytatel'skim uchastkom pri
kolkhose imeni V.I.Lenina Kalushskoy oblasti (for Odelevskiy).
(Kaluga Province--Seeds)

KANDYBIN, N.V.; PROKHOROV, M.I.; YEGOROVA, L.V.; SINTSOVA, L.Ya.; BOBOVICH,
V.T.; SANDYLOVA, M.Ye.

Use of dry bacterial preparations in the control of rodents in
Leningrad Province. Trudy Vses. inst. sel'khoz. mikrobiol. no.14:
344-352 '58. (MIRA 15:4)
(Leningrad Province—Rodentia—Biological control)

KANDYBIN, N.V., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Microbiological method for controlling the wood vole *Clethrionomys glareolus*. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.9:20-21 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennoy mikrobiologii,
Leningrad.

KANDYBINA, M.N.

Identification of larvae of fruit flies of the family Trypetidae
(Diptera). Ent. oboz. 40 no.1:202-213 '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Fruit flies) (Larvae--Insects)

KANDYBINA, M.N.

Diagnostics of the larvae of fruit flies of the family
Trypetidae (Diptera) Report No.2. Ent. oboz. ~~42~~
no.2:447-456 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Fruit flies)

KANDYBINA, M.H.

Larvae of fruit flies of the genus *Carpomyia* A.Costa (Diptera, Trypetidae). Ent. oboz. 44 no.3:665-672 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Zoologicheskii institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.

KANDYKOVICH, A.S.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title of Work</u>	<u>Nominated by</u>
Matsepuro, M.Ye.	"Local Power Resources of the Belorussian SSR and a Plan for Their Utilization for the Wide Electrification of Agriculture"	Department of Physicomathematical and Technical Sciences, Academy of Sciences, Belorussian SSR
Sazonov, N.A.		
Timchuk, I.M.		
Tyulpanov, A.I.		
Kandykovich, A.S.		
Krivodubskiy, I.P.		
Pekelis, G.N.		
Smirnov, I.S.		

80: W-30604, 7 July 1954

RAFAL'SKIY, R.P., KANDYKIN, Yu. M.

Experimental data on the crystallisation of the uranium dioxide
under hydrothermal conditions. Geol. rud. mestorozh. no.1:98-106
Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Uranium oxide)

KANDYKIN, Yu.M. (Moskva)

Mechanism of the formation and crystallization of aluminum
hydroxide. Koll. zhur. 26 no.3:318-323 My-Je '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

KANDYMOV, Atagel'dy; KARPOV, P.Ya., red.

[Eyes of the time] Glaza vremeni. Ashkhabad, Turkmen-
izdat, 1965. 16 p. (MIRA 18:10)

SOV-91-58-11-8/20

AUTHORS: Khomenyuk, V.Z., Engineer, Kandyrin, P.A., Technician

TITLE: The Feeding of Cold, Chemically Purified Water into the
Condensers of Turbines (Podacha kholodnoy khimicheski
ochishchennoy vody v kondensatory turbin)

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1958, Nr 11, pp 18-19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors state that at one of the TETs, a system has
been put into practice for feeding cold, chemically purified
water into the condensers of AP-25-1 and AP-25-2 type turbines.
Water from the chemical water purifier (sodium cationization)
is fed at a temperature of 10-14° C into the steam chamber
of the condensers through a sprinkling device consisting of
a pipe, having an internal diameter of 76 mm and a length of
4 m. The water flows out of the perforations of the
sprinkler, cuts across the stream of worked out steam, is

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SOV-91-58-11-8/20

The Feeding of Cold, Chemically Purified Water into the Condensers of
Turbines

heated up, deaerated and flows down the side walls of the
condenser. Tests carried out to determine the economic
effect of the system, showed that the saving of fuel
amounted to 50-95 kg per hr.
There is one diagram and one table.

Card 2/2

1. Steam condensers--Operations

KANDYUK, R.P.

Basic digestive enzymes of some Black Sea fishes and their thermal resistance. Dop. AN URSR no.6:808-810 '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Odes'ke viddilennya Institutu biologii Pivdennikh moriv.

37633

S/076/62/036/005/008/013
B101/B110

5.3400

AUTHORS: Kandzas, P. F., and Mokina, A. A.

TITLE: Oxidation of phenol in an ultrasonic field and in the presence of carbon tetrachloride

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 36, no. 5, 1962, 1041-1043

TEXT: In earlier papers (Zh. fiz. khimii, in print) it had been established that in an ultrasonic field, phenol slowly oxidized, the benzene ring breaking and CCl_4 being decomposed into chlorides and atomic chlorines. The present authors added small amounts of CCl_4 to intensify the oxidation of phenol. Phenol solutions (25 mg/l) in acid (H_2SO_4), neutral (buffer solution), or alkaline (NaOH) media, to which CCl_4 had been added in the proportion of 0.1 ml per 400 ml of solution, were treated with ultrasonic waves of 800 kc/sec frequency at a rate of 4 w/cm². Thereupon the total content of phenol and chlorine phenols was colorimetrically determined with 4-aminoantipyrine, and the phenol content

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Oxidation of phenol in an ...

S/076/62/036/005/008/013
B101/B110

of phenol was measured with diazotized p-nitroaniline. After an ultrasonic treatment of 10 min, the solution contained 1.94 mg/l of phenol and 7.76 mg/l of chlorine phenols (referred to phenol) at pH = 3. The respective values were 4.70 and 5.20 at pH = 7, 6.47 and 3.58 at pH = 9.5, and 9.90 and 2.70 at pH = 12. The concentration of chlorine phenols reached a maximum after an ultrasonic treatment of 3-5 min, and then decreased owing to the oxidation of the chlorine phenols to maleic acid. As the rate of oxidation decreased with decreasing concentration of phenol, the oxidation of the first 60% of phenol took 10 min at pH = 3 whereas oxidation of the remainder required 20 min. The oxidation of 25 mg/l of phenol was complete after 30 min. The process of oxidation took only 15 min when the concentration of CCl_4 was raised to 0.2 ml per 400 ml of solution, part of the CCl_4 not being dispersed. If no CCl_4 is added, the oxidation takes 2.5 hrs under otherwise equal conditions. There are 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut VODGEO (Scientific Research Institute VODGEO)

SUBMITTED: March 11, 1961

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X

LUR'YE, Yu.Yu.; KANDZAS, P.F.; MOKINA, A.A. (Moscow)

Oxidation of potassium iodide in a field of ultrasonic waves.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.11:2329-2333 N'62. (MIRA 17:5)

LUR'YE, Yu. Yu.; KANDEAS, P. F.; MOKINA, A. A.

Oxidation of phenol in the field of ultrasonic waves. Zhur.
fiz. khim. 36 no.12:2616-2620 D '62.

(MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vodosnab-
sheniya, kanalisatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh soorusheniy i
inzhenernoy gidrogeologii.

(Phenol) (Oxidation)
(Ultrasonic waves—Industrial applications)

S/076/63/037/001/002/029
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Lur'ye, Yu. Yu., Kandzas, P. F., Mekina, A. A. (Moscow)

TITLE: Decomposition of carbon tetrachloride in a field of ultrasonic waves

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 37, no. 1, 1963, 13-17

TEXT: This paper is part of a study on the ultrasonic purification of industrial waste waters. A piezoquartz transducer was used at 800 kc/sec and 19 - 21°C. Preliminary experiments with 0.1 N HCl and 600 mg/l NaCl showed that the chlorides do not oxidize and the reaction $2 \text{HCl} + [\text{O}] \rightarrow \text{Cl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ mentioned by E. W. Florsdorf and L. A. Chambers (J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 55, 3051, 1933) does not take place. The decomposition products of CCl_4 were found to be chlorine, chlorides, and hypochlorites. From the results obtained by analyzing the decomposition products, the reaction $\text{CCl}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2 \text{Cl} + 2\text{HCl} + \text{CO}$ was confirmed for the decomposition of CCl_4 in an aqueous medium under the action of ultrasonic Card 1/2

Decomposition of carbon tetrachloride in ... S/076/63/037/001/002/029
B101/B186

waves. Furthermore, the pH of the medium was found to have no decisive effect on this process. At a CCl_4 concentration of 44 - 336 mg/l the portion of decomposed CCl_4 is 61 - 63%, and does not depend on the concentration. Higher concentrations retard the decomposition. An increase in intensity from 1 w/cm^2 to 4 w/cm^2 increases the portion of decomposed CCl_4 from 12.8 to 63.4%, but beyond 6 w/cm^2 increases the decomposition rate no longer. The main amount of CCl_4 decomposes within the first 15 - 20 min. Ultrasonic irradiation over a longer period decreases the rate of decomposition. Approximately 50% of CCl_4 is removed from the solution by ultrasonic irradiation. There are 5 tables.

SUBMITTED: March 11, 1962

Card 2/2

VLADIMIROV, V.I.; SHABADASH, A.M.; KANDRAS, P.P.; MISHIMA, A.M.

Method for speeding up the polymerisation of styrene in the
manufacture of optical lenses. Plast.massy no.3:71-73 '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Styrene) (Lenses)

SIMEONOV, L.; KANDZHIEV, I.; KOSHEV, L.

A case of intestinal obstruction in a 50-day-old infant.
Khirurgia, Sofia 13 no.2-3:299-300 '60.

1. Is Katedrata po bolnichna khirurgia pri VMI - Sofia.
(INFANT NEWBORN dis.)
(INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION in inf. & child)

3-311

S/081/62/000/005/060/112

B156/B108

11.3120

11.0950

AUTHORS: B/asiak, Eugeniusz, Kandzia, Ryszard, Nadolska, Joanna,
Smoliński, Józef

TITLE: A method of producing a mixture of neon and helium when recti-
fying air

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 408, abstract
5K105 (Zakłady Azotowe im. Pawła Findera. Polish patent
44598, May 24, 1961)

TEXT: A method of obtaining a mixture of neon and helium from an air
separation apparatus has been patented; the feature of the method is the
use of a condensation-evaporation column. Gas from beneath the cover of
the condenser 1 in the double rectification air separation apparatus 2
flows down the line 3 into the condensation-evaporation column 4; the
pressure in this column is slightly higher than in the upper column of the
apparatus 2. The N₂ is liquefied in the tubes of the condenser 5 and flows
into the vat 4 containing the spiral tube 6. Liquid N₂ is fed into the

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A method of producing ...

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B156/B108

space between the tubes in 5 from the pockets of the condenser 1, this N_2 boiling at a pressure of 0.5 at. in 5, the pressure maintained by the vacuum pump 7: owing to the reduced boiling point of the N_2 , a higher degree of condensation of N_2 is reached in the tubes of 5, and the undensified gas is enriched with Ne and He. A small amount of liquid N_2 is fed into 6 through the line 8; the heat delivered from the N_2 assists in evaporating the Ne and He from the liquid N_2 in the vat of the column 4. From this vat the liquid N_2 flows through the line 9 spraying the upper column of the apparatus 2. The mixture of neon and helium, also containing N_2 , is taken off through the line 10 for further processing. The indicators 11 and 12 maintain the level of liquid in 4, and are used for controlling the operation of 4. With the proposed method, extraction of Ne and He from air is high. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] There is 1 figure.

Card 2/3

KRZYSZKOWSKA, Anna; BIALOKOZ, Michal; CYGAN CZUK, Janusz; DUWINSKA-SLIWINSKA, Bozena; FIRKO-STEPNIEWSKA, Otylia; GURTAT, Bronislaw; KANDZIORA, Stanislaw; KUBIT, Stanislaw; MOKRZYCKI, Mikolaj; POLKOSZEK, Mieczyslaw; ROMANOWSKA, Izabella; WASOWSKA, Janina; WESTRYCH, Feliks; WISNIEWSKI, Henryk.

Tuberculin reaction in recruits. Gruzlica 32 no.2:131-139 F*64

1. Z Zakladu Epidemiologii Instytutu Gruzlicy; Kierownik: doc. dr. med. O. Buraczewski.

KANDZIORA, Stanislaw; PASLAWSKA-PFUS, Janina; ZAMBRZYCKI, Zdzislaw

Influence of the smallpox vaccination on the course of tuberculosis in adolescents and adults treated in a tuberculosis dispensary. Gruzlica 33 no.7:581-585 J1 '65.

1. Z Poradni Wzorcowej przy Wojewodzkiej Przychodni Przeciw-gruzliczej we Wroclawiu (Dyrektor: dr. W. Batycki).

KANDZYUBA, L., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Quantitative determining of aldehydes in fats subjected to prolonged heating. Obshchestv. pit. no.4:29-30 Ap '63.

(MIRA 16:6)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut trgovli i obshchestvennogo pitaniya.

(Oils and fats--Analysis)

DERRUESKA, Barbara; DUDEK, Zygmunt; KANDZIORA, Stanisław; PASLAWSKA-PRUS,
Janina RANIEWICZ, Danuta

Effect of smallpox vaccination on the course of tuberculosis
in adults. Gruzlica 32 no.7:511-516 Je '64.

1. Z Kliniki Gruzlicy Akademii Medycznej we Wrocławiu (Kierownik:
prof. dr T. Garbński); Ze Szpitala Przeciwgruzliczego im. K.
Dłuskiego we Wrocławiu (Dyrektor: dr. W. Batycki) ; Z Sanatorium
Przeciwgruzliczego w Rosciszowie (Dyrektor: lek. dr. A. Majchrzak).

POLYAKOV, V. (Sverdlovsk); BARANOV, A. (Ivanovo); TSYBUL'KO, A. (Arkhangel'sk); NECHAYEV, V. (Arkhangel'sk); KANE, A., konstruktor; BIZUNOV, N.; SHASHUNOV, I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; RUDENKO, F.; KONYAKHIN, N.; KUZ'MIN, V.; POLUYEKTOV, Ye.; MOSKALENKO, N.

Technical information. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. 5 no.12:32-37
D '62, (MIRA 16:2)

1. Zavod "Russkiy diesel", Leningrad (for Kane). 2. Tekhnicheskiy inspektor otdela okhrany truda Tsentral'nogo komiteta professional'nogo soyusa rabochikh i slushashchikh sel'skogo khozyaystva i zagotovok (for Bizunov). 3. Ventilyatsionnaya laboratoriya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Shashunov). 4. Tekhnicheskiy inspektor Moskovskogo oblastnogo soveta professional'nykh soyuzov (for Rudenko). 5. Komandir otdeleniya gazospasatel'nogo otryada Omskogo neftezavoda (for Konyakhin). 6 Tekhnicheskiy inspektor Stavropol'skogo krayevogo soveta professional'nykh soyuzov (for Moskalenko).

(Technological innovations)
(Safety appliances)

GURVICH, Lev Veniaminovich, kand. khim. nauk; KHACHKURUZOV, Georgiy Akopovich, kand. khim. nauk; MEDVEDEV, Vadim Andreyevich, kand. khim. nauk; VEYTS, Inessa Veniaminovna, kand. khim. nauk; BERGMAN, Georgiy Andreyevich; YUNG'AN, Vladimir Stepanovich; RTISHCHIEVA, Nina Petrovna; KUTATOVA, Lidiya Fedorovna; YURKOV, Georgiy Nikolayevich; KANE, Amaliya Abramovna; YUDIN, Boris Fedorovich; BRUNSHTEYN, Boris Isidorovich; BAYLUZ, Viktor Feodosyevich; KVLIVIDZE, Valeriy Aleksandrovich; PROZOROVSKIY, Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich; VOROB'YEV, Boris Aleksandrovich; GERASIMOV, Ya.I., retsenzeng; SKURATOV, S.M., prof., retsenzeng; GLUSHKO, V.P., akad., otv. red.; KHACHKURUZOV, G.A., red.; GUROV, K.P., red. izd-va; LAUT, V.G., tekhn. red.

[Thermodynamic properties of individual substances; reference guide in two volumes] Termodinamicheskie svoystva individual'nykh veshchestv; spravochnik v dvukh tomakh. Izd. 2., polnost'iu perer. i rasshirennoe. Pod red. V.P. Glushko (otv. red.) i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR. Vol. 1. (Calculation of thermodynamic properties) Vychislenie termodinamicheskikh svoystv. 1962. 1161 p. Vol. 2. [Tables of thermodynamic properties] Tablitsy termodinamicheskikh svoystv. 1962. 916 p.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Continued on next card)

KANE, A. A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

JUN 608/5260 10

Gurvich, Lev Veniaminovich, Georgiy Akopovich Khaekuruzov, Vadim Andreyevich Medvedev, Inessa Veniaminovna Veyts, Georgiy Andreyevich Bergman, Vladimir Stepanovich Yungman, Nina Petrovna Ptishcheva, Lidiya Fedorovna Kuratova, Georgiy Nikolayevich Yurkov, Amaliya Abramovna Kane, Boris Fedorovich Yudin, Boris Isidorovich Bronshteyn, Viktor Fedoseyevich Baybuz, Valeriy Aleksandrovich Kyividze, Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich Prozorovskiy, and Boris Aleksandrovich Vorob'yev.

Termodinamicheskiye svoystva individual'nykh veshchestv; spravochnik v dvukh tomakh. tom 1: Vychisleniye termodinamicheskikh svoystv; tom 2: Tablitsy termodinamicheskikh svoystv (Thermodynamic Properties of Individual Substances; Reference Book in Two Volumes. v. 1: Calculation of Thermodynamic Properties; v. 2: Tables of Thermodynamic Properties). 2d ed., rev. and enl. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1952. 1161 and 916 p. 4000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut goryuchikh iekopayemykh; and Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR

Card 1/5

Thermodynamic Properties (Cont.)

807/5260

po khimii. Institut prikladnoy khimii.

Resp. Ed.: V. P. Glushko, Academician, L. V. Gurvich, G. A. Khachkuruzov, I. V. Veyts, and V. A. Medvedev; Ed. of Publishing House: K. P. Gurov; Tech. Ed.: V. G. Laut.

PURPOSE: This reference book may be used in scientific-research and experimental-design work in institutes, design offices, and schools of higher education, as well as for training specialists in chemical thermodynamics and thermal physics.

COVERAGE: Volume 1 of this work deals with methods for calculating thermodynamic properties and with the selection of constants required for the calculations. Volume 2 contains tables of thermodynamic properties (reduced thermodynamic potential, entropy, enthalpy, and the logarithm of the dissociation or ionization constants of equilibrium) compiled where data were lacking on the basis of published and unpublished material from a number of Soviet research institutes. Thermodynamic properties for the ideal gas

Card 2/5

Thermodynamic Properties (Cont.)

30V/5260

state are presented in table form for 335 gases, 44 liquids, and 45 solids compounded from 33 chemical elements and their isotopes, viz.: H, D, T, He, Li, Be, B, C, N, O, F, Ne, Na, Mg, Al, Si, P, S, Cl, Ar, K, Ca, Br, Kr, Rb, Sr, Zr, I, Xe, Cs, Ba, Hg, and Pb. Thermodynamic properties are given for the following 22 gases in the range from room temperature to 20,000°K: H_2 , H_2^+ , H^- , O, O^+ , O^- , H_2O , OH , OH^+ , H_2O^+ , N_2 , N_2^+ , N_2^- , NO , NO^+ , C , C^+ , CO , CO^+ , and e^- ; for the 14 least stable gases up to 4000°K; and for the remaining 299 gases up to 6000°K. Virial coefficients for 34 gases are also given up to 6000°K.

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Volume 1) [Abridged]:

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PART I. METHODS OF CALCULATING THE THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTIES OF INDIVIDUAL SUBSTANCES

Card 3/5

ACCESSION NR: AR4025721

S/0061/64/000/002/B074/P074

SOURCE: RZh. Khimiya, Abs. 2B496

AUTHOR: Razumov, G. A.; A. A. Kane, B. I. Brounshteyn

TITLE: The kinetics of the thermal decomposition of solids

CITED SOURCE: Sb. tr. Gos. in-ta prikl. khimii, vy'p. 48, 1962, 170-182

TOPIC TAGS: kinetics, thermal decomposition, solid state decomposition, activation energy, inorganic crystal

TRANSLATION: It has been shown that the Yerofeyev equation which is used in practice does not correctly describe the process of thermal degradation of inorganic crystals since it holds only for a reaction in a continuous medium with formation of a nucleus in the volume. During the thermal decomposition of crystals, nuclei are formed only on the surface. A solution was obtained to the problem of calculating the probability of a reaction at a given point in the body for the general case with a body of any shape and an arbitrary law for the formation of nuclei not only on the surface, but also throughout the volume of the body. The exact solution obtained is analyzed for two limiting cases. It is shown that the

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ACCESSION NR: AR4025721

total energy of activation depends not only on the nature of the compound but also on the dimensions and shape of the particles. By means of the similitude theory, two dimensionless variables are found which define the process of thermal decomposition Authors' summary.

DATE ACQ: 03Mar64

SUB CODE: TD, IC

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

KANE, A. B.

AID P - 1890

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/2 Pub. 28 - 2/7

Authors : Dubinin, M. P. and Kane, A. B.

Title : Factory test of a cast-iron crankshaft in the
6-DR-30/50 Diesel

Periodical : Energ. byul., no.4, 10-14, Ap 1955

Abstract : The authors present results of a 1,000 hour test of a specially-made cast-iron crankshaft for the 6-DR-30/50, 6 cylinder, 300 mm bore, 500 mm stroke, 600 HP, 300 rpm engine under various conditions to determine the strength and wearability of this type of crankshaft in comparison with the regular steel crankshaft. The performance was found satisfactory, and now the cast-iron crankshafts of this type are being given a final test on ships at sea. Five diagrams and 9 tables.

KANE, A.B.

AID P - 2151

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 28 - 2/9

Author : A. B. Kane

Title : Oil cooler for the D and DR-30/50 engines

Periodical: Energ. byul., no.5, 9-13, My 1955

Abstract : The author describes the water-cooled oil coolers now in mass production designed by Ye. A. Agafonov, Kandidat of Technical Science, for the D and DR-30/50 type 4, 6 cylinder engines. The oil coolers' construction is illustrated with 6 drawings. Two tables contain figures derived from a 2.000-hour test of the coolers.

Institution: Central Diesel Scientific Research Institute (TsNIDI).

Submitted : No date

~~KANE, A.B.~~

Fine filtration of lubricating oil with ASFO package elements in
internal combustion engines. Energ.bul. no.9:14-18 S '56.

(MLRA 9:11)

(Gas and oil engines--Oil filters)

KANE, A.B.

Highly effective oil cooler for series D and DR 30/50 engines.
Rech.transp. 15 no.12:28-29 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(Gas and oil engines--Cooling)

KANE, A., inzhener.

Regulating lubricators for 8DR 43/61 engines. Mor. flot 16
no.12:22 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Zavod "Russkiy Diesel".
(Marine diesel engines) (Lubrication and lubricants)

AUTHOR: Kane, A.B., Engineer.

348

TITLE: Modernised engine of the series DR 30/50 (Modernizirovannyi dvigatel serii DR 30/50)

PERIODICAL: "Energomashinostroenie", (Power Machinery Construction), 1957, No. 3, p. 21, (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The Russkiy Dizel Works have designed and are manufacturing the modernised engine 8 DR 30/50, in which all the fundamental inadequacies of the earlier manufactured engines, type D and DR 30/50, were eliminated. For instance, the cylinders are oil-cooled; thereby the temperature of the cylinder bottoms decreased from 630 to 400 °C. A few other modifications are also mentioned. The engine has passed its reception tests by the State Commission and has been highly recommended for series manufacture.

KANE, A., inzhener.

Investigating fine filtration of oil in 8DR 30/50 engines. Mor.flet
17 no.2:18-20 P '57. (MLBA 10:3)

1. Zavod "Russkiy diesel".
(Marine diesel'--Oil filters)

AUTHOR: Kane, A.B. 90-58-3-9/9

TITLE: Muffling the Intake Noise of the 6D-30/50 Engine (Opyt glusheniya shuma vsasyvaniya dvigatelya 6D-30/50)

PERIODICAL: Energeticheskiy byulleten', 1958, Nr 3, pp 30-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The noise level 0.5 m from the intake of the engine is 114-115 decibels. In an effort to decrease this noise, experiments have been carried out with intake mufflers, consisting of two consecutive chambers connected by tube-like channels. The tested muffler was fitted inside and outside the engine casing and also on a 6TN-29/50 engine of 600 hp (i.e. twice as powerful as the 6D-30/50). The noise level 0.5 m from the engine was measured with a Sh-52 noise gage and the frequency with a Dewey 1401C analyzer. The muffler decreased the noise level of the air pump by 11 decibels and the engine noise by 2-3 decibels. Used with the 600 hp engine the noise level is only 2-3 decibels higher. The frequency spectrum remains constant. The noise of the engine is analyzed into its component parts and further methods of decreasing noise and vibration are mentioned.

Card 1/2

Muffling the Intake Noise of the 6D-30/50 Engine 90-58-3-9/9

There is a set of 7 graphs with diagrams and 1 table.

1. Diesel engines--Operation 2. Noise--Reduction--Test
methods 3. Noise--Reduction--Test results

Card 2/2

USCOMM-DC-55311

Kzr. A.E.

KANE, A.B., insh.

Improved 8DR 43/61 engine. Energomashinostroenie 4 no.1:35 '58.
(Diesel engines) (MIRA 11:1)

KANE, A.B., insh.

Finishing pistons for D and DR 30/50 engine cylinders. Energo-
mashinostroenie 4 no.5:41-43 My '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Pistons)

KANE, A., vednakhchiy insh.

Muffling noise from engines of the D and ER 30-50 series during intake of air from the deck. Mor. flot 18 no.10:10-11 0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Zavod "Russkiy diesel'."
(Marine diesel engines--Noise)

KANE, A.

Reducing noise in engines of RT-300 trawlers. Mer. flot. 19 no. 5:9-11
My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Vedushchiy inzhener saveda "Ruskiy diesel".
(Marine diesel engines--Noise)

KANE, A.B.

Tubular-type mufflers in the intake systems of the D and DR
30/50 engines. Prom. energ. 16 no.4:24-25 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Gas and oil engines--Mufflers)

KANE, A. B., inzh.

Individual protection from industrial noises. Bezop.truda v
prom. 5 no.11:32 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Leningradskiy zavod "Russkiy diesel".
(Safety appliances)

KANE, A.B., inzh.

Evaluating the air parameters in a tubular damper. Energomashino-
stroenie 8 no.4:37-40 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Diesel engines--Noise) (Damping (Mechanics))

KANE, A.B., inzh.

Nozzle-type damper for reducing the low-frequency suction noise
of the D and DP 30/50 engines. Vest.mashinostr. 42 no.9:53-54
S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Damping (Mechanics))

L 05061-67 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(f)

ACC NR: AM6013189

Monograph

UR/

Kane, Azrael' Borisovich; Skobtsov, YEvgeniy Aleksandrovich

Reversing mechanisms of marine diesel engines (Reversivnyye ustroystva sudovyykh dizeley) Leningrad, Izd-vo "Sudostroyeniye," 1965. 230 p. illus., biblio., tables. 2400 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: marine engineering, ship navigation, marine engine, diesel engine

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for engineering and technical personnel engaged in the design of reversing mechanisms and is recommended for students in shipbuilding schools of higher education and higher marine navigation schools; it may also be used by specialists working on the design and maintenance of main diesel engines and marine diesel equipment.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

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UDC: 621.431.74

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ACC NR: AM6013189

Ch. II. Structural arrangement of reverse systems -- 31

Ch. III. Starting systems for diesel engines -- 75

Ch. IV. Maneuvering qualities of ships -- 129

Ch. V. Mechanisation and automation of main ship engines. Remote control of reversing and starting mechanisms -- 142

Ch. VI. Analysis of direct reversing systems -- 184

References -- 224

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 16Oct65/ ORIG REF: 105

Cord 2/2 *pla*

KLEBANOV, G. Ya.; ABEL'SKIY, A. M.; BEYDER, A. V.; VAYNER, S. V.;
VLASIK, V. S.; GOL'DFEDER, Ya. M.; DUDKINA, D. F.; ZHURAVLEVA,
L. D.; KANE, D. B.; KUBALNOV, M. L.; KOLODEZNAYA, T. B.;
KUTASNIKOV, V. Ya.; SOLODOVNIKOV, B. M.; STROYMAN, L. A.;
SHUMKOVA, N. S.

Results of dispensary treatment of occupational dermatoses in
the clinics of Leningrad. Vest. derm. i ven. 36 no.6:58-62
Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kozhno-venereologicheskikh dispanserov No. 1, 2, 3, 5, 9,
10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22 (nauchnyy rukovoditel' -
chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. P. V. Kozhevnikov)

(~~LENINGRAD~~-OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)
(~~SKIN~~-DISEASES)

SOV/123-59-15-58878

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 15, p 9 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kane, M.Yu.

TITLE: Some Problems of Applying the Appropriate Technology in Designing Machines

PERIODICAL: Byul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Sovnarkhoz BSSR, 1958, Nr 1, pp 17 - 19

ABSTRACT: The fact that designers are underrating the importance of technological problems is the reason that machines are manufactured not according to the expedient technology and therefore at too high costs. A close co-operation of technologists and designers in working out the designs permits to reduce the time of acquiring the necessary experience, makes manufacturing less labor-consuming and, consequently, reduces the cost price of the article. In some plants the drawings of new machinery are not corroborated for manufacture so as to warrant the appropriate technology of design. The experience of the work of the Office for the

Card 1/2

SOV/123-59-15-58878

Some Problems of Applying the Appropriate Technology in Designing Machines

Application of the Expedient Technology of the Moscow "Orgstankinprom" Institute confirms the possibility of reducing the labor-consuming methods in machine tool manufacture by 15 - 25 % only on account of an improved technology of the design. The basic requirements of an appropriate technology in the design of machines and machine parts are enumerated.

Card 2/2

- ALEXANDROVSKIY, Andrey Petrovich; KANE, M.Yu., dotsent, retsentsent;
SIBIRYAKOV, L.Ye., ekonomist, retsentsent; BOGINSKIY, M.M.,
insh.-ekonom., red.; TRACHUN, A.I., red.isd-va; SMIRNOVA,
G.V., tekhn.red.

[Economic control of the work of a machinery manufacturing
enterprise] Ekonomicheskii kontrol' raboty mashinostroitel'nogo
predpriyatiya. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo mashinostroit.
lit-ry, 1960. 263 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(Machinery industry--Accounting)

KANE, S. I.

USSR/ Chemistry - Spectral analysis

Card 1/1 Pub. 43 - 81/97

Authors : Kane, S. I., and Kler, M. M.

Title : Quantitative spectral analysis during manufacture of normal electro-corundum

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 18/2, 292-293, Mar-Apr 1954

Abstract : A method was developed for direct determination of SiO_2 , Fe_2O_3 , CaO and MgO admixtures in bar samples of electro-corundum. The content of the main component - Al_2O_3 (75 - 90%) - is determined by the percentage difference of the remaining admixtures. The method was tested by one of the Abrasives Factories with satisfactory results.

Institution : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Abrasives and Grinding and the A. A. Zhdanov State University, Leningrad

Submitted :